

II.—*Descriptions of Three new Siluroid Fishes of the Genus Synodontis discovered by Mr. W. L. S. Loat in the White Nile.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Synodontis caudovittatus.

Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4. Snout rounded, smooth, as long as or slightly longer than postocular part of head; interorbital region granular, its width 2 to $2\frac{1}{3}$ in length of head; eye superolateral, its diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times in length of head; maxillary barbel without fringe, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ length of head; mandibular barbels with long slender branches, those of the inner with tubercular ramifications. Outer mandibular teeth shorter than the eye, 33 to 38. Occipito-nuchal shield obtusely tectiform, with pointed or truncated posterior processes. Humeral process not keeled, sharply pointed, extending as far as nuchal or not quite so far. Dorsal I 7; spine as long as or a little shorter than head, feebly serrated behind, with short or rather long filamentous prolongation. Adipose fin 3 to 4 times as long as deep, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times as long as its distance from dorsal. Anal IV 8, rounded. Pectoral spine as long as or a little shorter than head, feebly but distinctly serrated on outer edge, very strongly on inner, reaching or nearly reaching ventral. Latter rounded, extending to or slightly beyond origin of anal. Skin smooth, not villose. Grey, tinged with olive on the head and back; caudal fin whitish, with a deep black band along each lobe; barbels white.

Total length 240 millim.

Several specimens from the mouth of Lake No.

Allied to *S. frontosus*, Vaill. Differs in the total absence of a fringe to the maxillary barbel, the larger eye, the rounded ventrals and anal, and the black bands on the caudal.

Synodontis filamentosus.

Depth of body equal to length of head, 4 times in total length. Snout obtusely conical, smooth, as long as postocular part of head; interorbital region rugose, its width $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head; eye superior, its diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head; maxillary barbel broadly fringed at the base, $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head; mandibular barbels with numerous long ramified branches. Outer mandibular teeth barely $\frac{1}{4}$ length of eye, 20 in number. Occipito-nuchal shield obtusely tecti-

form, with obtusely pointed posterior processes. Humeral process not keeled, rounded behind, extending as far as nuchal. Dorsal I 7; spine as long as head, feebly serrated behind, with a filamentous prolongation the length of which somewhat exceeds that of the spine. Adipose fin $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as deep, $2\frac{2}{3}$ times as long as its distance from dorsal. Anal IV 7, rounded. Pectoral spine nearly as long as head, moderately serrated on outer edge, very strongly on inner, not quite reaching ventral. Latter rounded, not reaching anal. Skin smooth, not villose. Greyish above, with small scattered darker spots, white beneath; fins whitish, with small greyish spots on the dorsal and caudal; dorsal filament and upper and lower borders of caudal black; barbels white.

Total length 180 millim.

A single specimen from the mouth of Lake No.

Most nearly allied to *S. serratus*, Rüpp., with which it agrees in the form of the barbels. Distinguished by fewer mandibular teeth, a shorter snout, a larger eye, the absence of denticulation on the anterior border of the dorsal spine, the very long dorsal filament, and the coloration.

Synodontis eupterus.

Depth of body 3 times in total length, length of head 4 times. Snout rounded, granular near the eyes, as long as postocular part of head; interorbital region granular, its width not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head; eye supero-lateral, its diameter $3\frac{2}{3}$ times in length of head; maxillary barbel distinctly fringed at the base, $1\frac{2}{3}$ length of head; mandibular barbels with long slender branches, those of the inner with tubercular ramifications. Outer mandibular teeth barely $\frac{1}{4}$ length of eye, about 50 in number. —Occipito-nuchal shield obtusely tectiform, with obtuse posterior processes. Humeral process not keeled, obtuse-pointed, extending as far as nuchal. Dorsal I 9, remarkable for its great depth, the spine and the fine anterior soft rays being prolonged into long filaments; spine longer than head, feebly serrated behind; second soft ray $2\frac{1}{2}$ as long as head. Adipose fin $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as deep, narrowly separated from dorsal. Anal IV 8, pointed. Pectoral spine as long as dorsal, moderately serrated on outer edge, very strongly on inner, not quite reaching ventral. Latter pointed, reaching origin of anal. Upper lobe of caudal much produced. Skin smooth, not villose. Dark grey-brown, with a few round blackish spots on the head, back, and adipose fin; fins grey, with numerous small round black spots; fringe of maxillary barbels black.

Total length 170 millim.

A single specimen from the mouth of Lake No.

Well characterized by the extraordinary development of the dorsal fin.

Among the *Synodontis* obtained by Mr. Loat in the White Nile I may mention *S. frontosus*, Vaill., *S. nigrita*, C. & V., *S. sorex*, Gthr., *S. batensoda*, Rüpp., and *S. membranaceus*, Geoffr. Having examined a good number of specimens of the latter two species, from the Nile and Senegal, I wish to point out that *S. membranaceus*, Vaill., = *S. batensoda*, Rüpp., and *S. Guentheri*, Vaill., = *S. membranaceus*, Geoffr. The second differs from the first, in addition to the narrower isthmal space, by the much larger size, the lower number of mandibular teeth, the broader fringe to the maxillary barbels, the presence of a fringe on the outer mandibular barbels, and the absence of a serration to the operculum.

III.—*Diagnoses of Four new Fishes discovered by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in Lakes Albert and Albert Edward.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Barbus Eduardianus.

D. 12. A. 8. L. lat. 35. L. tr. $6\frac{1}{2}$ / $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{3}$ times in total length, length of head $3\frac{2}{3}$ times. Snout rounded, nearly twice as long as eye, which is $6\frac{1}{3}$ times in length of head and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in interorbital width; barbels two pairs, subequal, nearly as long as eye. Third dorsal ray very strong, bony, not serrated. Longest anal ray $\frac{2}{5}$ length of head. Pectorals reaching base of ventrals. Ventrals entirely in advance of origin of dorsal. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{2}{3}$ as long as deep. 3 scales between lateral line and root of ventral. Olive-brown above, golden beneath, the scales darker at the base.

Total length 430 millim.

Albert Edward Nyanza. A single specimen.

Barbus Fergusonii.

D. 12. A. 7. L. lat. 36–37. L. tr. $5\frac{1}{2}$ / $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Depth of body 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. Snout rather pointed, nearly twice as long as eye, which is 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head and $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 in inter-